FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 AUGUST 1984

Gulf Conflict

Iraqi planes "accurately and effectively" hit a "very large maritime target" in the Khark Island area on 9 August, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. All of the attacking aircraft returned safely, the spokesman added.

In another development, Saudi King Fahd discussed the Iran-Iraq war during talks with visiting Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, INA noted.

Iran

Plane Hijacking — The hijackers of the Iranian plane commandeered on 7 August surrendered in Rome after releasing all passengers, Tehran radio reported. The two hijackers claimed to be members of Mas'ud Rajavi's Mojahedin-e Khalq, AFP noted, although a source close to Rajavi denied the claim. Commenting on the hijacking, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi told IRNA that the incident was connected with Iran's "crucial role" in the upcoming hajj ceremonies rather than related to the recently hijacked Air France plane. He also said the incident was rooted in the confrontation between Iran and the "world oppressive powers" and France.

OPEC Delegation — An OPEC delegation composed of UAE Petroleum Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi, and Venezuelan Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez arrived to discuss issues related to the oil market, prices, and production, IRNA reported.

Gulf of Suez Minesweeping

Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah confirmed that Egypt has asked the United States to send minesweeping helicopters to the Gulf of Suez, according to MENA. Four helicopters dispatched by the United States for this purpose have arrived in Spain and will reach their destination within 10 days, Madrid radio noted. In London, the PRESS ASSOCIATION reported that Britain is sending four minesweepers to help search for mines in the area. Meanwhile, after meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid disclosed that he had conveyed a message to the French leader concerning the situation in the Red Sea, MENA reported.

Lebanon

The Cabinet has decided to abolish the contact lines in the Ash-Shuf mountain area and to reopen the Beirut-Damascus highway and the north-south coastal road between the Al-Madfun and Al-Awwali Rivers, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated in remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio following the Cabinet meeting in B'abda. The Army and Internal Security Forces have been entrusted with implementing this plan and with holding contacts with the parties concerned to overcome existing difficulties, he added.

However, Government Minister Walid Junblatt subsequently told his forces in a speech broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that the Lebanese Army "will not enter the mountain," though he added that the Progressive Socialist Party will accept the reopening of the international highways and will accept a cease-fire on the mountain by opening the road from 'Alayh to Suq al-Gharb. Junblatt criticized the "retreat" of some Cabinet members "who belonged to the opposition yesterday" and who should "return to the national ranks before it is too late."

In Beirut, 3 people were killed and over 20 others were injured when a bomb exploded in the Al-Bastah area on 9 August, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

PLO Affairs

A two-man PLO Executive Committee delegation held talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus on ways to improve PLO-Syrian relations, KUNA reported citing a PLO official.

The delegation also met with leaders of Palestinian resistance factions based in Damascus to discuss a formula for an agreement to settle differences between all Palestinian organizations and to fix a date for the PNC session, the official added.

Meanwhile, a Fatah Central Committee statement broadcast by San'a' Voice of Palestine radio noted "with bitterness" that some parties are raising minor problems in order to "delay" Palestinian unity and are undermining PLO institutions by attacking the Algiers-Aden agreement and by trying to postpone the PNC session. Stressing the need for full commitment to the Aden-Algiers agreement, the statement asserted that 15 September is the latest possible date for the PNC session.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 155 *9 August 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Daily Decries VOA, DEUTSCHE WELLE, BBC 'Lies' *[ANIS]* ..... C 1
Rebel Leader, Others Surrender in Konduz ..... C 1
SPA: 'Heavy Fighting' in Paghman, Panjsher ..... C 1
Deputy Prime Minister Mangal in USSR for Talks *[cross-reference]* ..... C 1

INDIA

Parliament Discusses Sri Lanka Situation ..... E 1
'Baseless Allegations' Deplored ..... E 1
Gandhi Urges 'Utmost Restraint' ..... E 1
Gandhi Denies Interference ..... E 1
Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG Interviews Indira Gandhi *[4 Aug]* ..... E 1

PAKISTAN

Editorial Views Chances of Peace in Gulf *[DAWN 31 Aug]* ..... F 1
Advisory Council Delegation Returns From PRC ..... F 1
Large Oil Reserve Found in Multan District *[DAWN 7 Aug]* ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Foreign Minister on Madras Airport Bombing ..... G 1
Delhi Reports on Situation in Northern Areas ..... G 1
AFP: Separatists Attack Two More Jaffna Banks ..... G 1

IRAN

Khomeyni Addresses Officials in Jamaran 9 Aug ..... I 1
Subsidiary Oil Platform Hit; Ship Attack Unconfirmed ..... I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,813 ..... I 1
Combatants Depart for Fronts ..... I 2
Airbus Hijackers Surrender in Rome; Passengers Freed ..... I 2
AFP: Hijackers 'Iranian Teenagers' ..... I 2

Musavi Sees Hijacking Linked to Pilgrimage ..... I 2
Majlis Byelections Set for 9 August ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani on University System ..... I 3
OPEC Delegation Members Comment Upon Arrival ..... I 3
Meet Khamene'i, Depart ..... I 3
Kuwaiti Government Continues To Expel Iranians ..... I 4
Beirut Paper: Khomeyni Makes Out Will *[MONDAY MORNING 6-12 Aug]* ..... I 4
Correction: 'Musavi Denies Suez Mining' ..... I 5

Daily Decries VOA, DEUTSCHE WELLE, BBC 'Lies'

LD090719 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul, August 8, BAKHTAR — "During the recent years, the imperialist warmongering countries have launched the most dangerous propagandas against socialist and nonaligned countries, as well as against national liberation movements," writes daily *ANIS*, organ of the Central Council of National Fatherland Front of the DRA in a commentary today. The commentary follows that this ominous campaign is headed above all by the U.S. imperialism which has built one of the most advanced radio broadcasting networks of the VOA in Sri Lanka since late months of 1983.

DEUTSCHE WELLE also has earned such concessions there and would be starting a new wave of propaganda to create an illusive picture of their aggressive acts which have endangered international peace and national sovereignty of independent nations.

According to daily news, Colombo apart from others, only the DEUTSCHE WELLE broadcasts anticommunist propaganda around the clock and in 33 Asian and African languages.

Afghanistan, specially after the April revolution (1978) has also been victim of some of the most shameless propagandas of the world imperialism. Latest reports indicate that the enemies of our revolution especially, the VOA, BBC, and DEUTSCHE WELLE are broadcasting 110 hours of fabrications and lies against the revolutionary Afghanistan every 24 hours.

As Afghanistan is in progress in the course of its seventh year of revolutionary transformations, the *ANIS* commentator responding to the poisonous propaganda of imperialism concludes "one can deceive some people most of the times and many people for some time, but nobody could deceive all the people all the times."

Rebel Leader, Others Surrender in Konduz

LD090709 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul, August 7, BAKHTAR — Mama, one of the ringleaders of the "Mahaz-e-Mili" counter-revolutionary band along with other four members surrendered to the security forces of the DRA in Konduz Province today.

Mama and his friends, realising the truth about the April Revolution submitted their arms to the security forces and promised to patriotically cooperate in defending the gains of the April Revolution.

Similarly, another group, consisting of five families, taking advantage of the general amnesty decree of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA returned to their homes in Paktia Province and started their peaceful lives in their village in Orgun district of that province.

SPA: 'Heavy Fighting' in Paghman, Panjsher

LD072109 Riyadh SPA in English 1918 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 7, SPA — Twenty-three Soviet troops, Soviet-Afghan government troops, were killed in heavy fighting which took place in Paghman valley on August 2, diplomatic sources said here today. They said Paghman, the traditional resistance stronghold, bordering on shomali [northern] region, was one of the main targets of the Soviets.

On July 31, a military convoy consisting of 26 vehicles and seven support trucks laden with Soviet soldiers in full battle gear, was also seen heading towards Paghman, the sources said. They added that the Soviet-Afghan regime's operation in shomali area, north of Kabul, was continuing for the third consecutive week.

On the other hand, the sources said the Soviet helicopters and gunships were seen bombing and strafing villages of Estalef, Shakar Darreh and Gol Darreh near Paghman on August 3. One Soviet helicopter was shot down over Estalef on July 26 while big Soviet air base at Bagram in shomali region was virtually isolated, they added.

Meanwhile, 160 Soviet-Afghan troops were killed and more than 20 tanks and armoured personnel carriers destroyed in the first week of August in the strategic Panjsher valley, 65-kms northeast of Kabul, which had witnessed for the past 20 days successful hit and run attacks of mujahidin on Soviet-Afghan positions in the valley.

The sources also reported heavy fighting in Hazareh valley where during the past two weeks eight Soviet helicopters were reportedly shot down.

Meanwhile, the sources said western parts of Kabul also remained the scene of resistance attacks during the last week. Nearly 22 Afghan soldiers were killed and two Soviets captured by mujahidin in these areas between July 26 and August 1.

In London, a dispatch of the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported that 15 Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed and several others injured during a nine-hour fire fight in Qandahar city on July 19.

The mujahidin ambushed a patrol in Nazar Jan Bagh area of the city and using rocket launchers and light weapons also destroyed two armoured vehicles and a truck, before moving off as Soviet-Karmal reinforcements arrived.

Deputy Prime Minister Mangal in USSR for Talks

For Soviet and Afghan reportage on the visit by Sarwar Mangal, deputy prime minister and DRA State Planning Committee chairman, and his meetings with L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman, USSR State Planning Committee, and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the South Asia section of the 9 August Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Parliament Discusses Sri Lanka Situation

'Baseless Allegations' Deplored

BK081416 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The lower house of the Indian Parliament has been told that the current situation in northern Sri Lanka is tense and disturbed and calls for concerted and sincere efforts for reconciliation. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, told the house in a statement that President Jayewardene has sent a message to the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, concerning these happenings.

The government has taken all steps to curb any activity which may be directed against Sri Lanka from our soil. The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, condemned the outrage at the Madras airport on the 2d of this month in which 29 persons died. Mr Mirdha said it is therefore (?most) deplorable that responsible Sri Lankan leaders continue to make baseless allegations against India for providing sanctuary and support to Tamil militants. The minister reiterated that such false and unfounded allegations can only create unnecessary misunderstanding in the relations between the two countries. He expressed the hope that greater restraint and understanding will prevail which can bring about an atmosphere free of communal tension and conducive to the efforts of the leaders of all parties and communities in Sri Lanka to achieve a lasting political solution.

Gandhi Urges 'Utmost Restraint'

BK081621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister has expressed deep concern and anguish over the developments in Sri Lanka and said the situation there is complex and calls for utmost restraint. Mrs Gandhi was replying to clarifications sought by members in the Rajya Sabha today on the statement made by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha. Mrs Gandhi said whatever action we take, must help the Tamils and not precipitate their annihilation. Everything possible is being done to help find a viable and acceptable solution to the ethnic problem.

Referring to the demand by some members for action by India, she pointed out that we are another country, and nobody likes intervention. There is no doubt that the Tamils in Sri Lanka are in great perils. There may be a few terrorists, but the vast majority are peaceful citizens and they are being killed. We have all condemned it. We are bothered about atrocities, denial of human rights and also repercussions in our own country. Last year when there were disturbances, about 40,000 refugees came over to our country. We are not encouraging any militant groups as terrorism would not help in any way. It is strange that such things should happen in a country whose official religion preaches compassion and peace. She traced the origin of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka to the constitutional provision for treating the two communities differently. She agreed with a member that the situation in Sri Lanka is not comparable to Punjab or Bangladesh.

Stressing the need for a political solution the prime minister said that it has to be acceptable to the Sri Lankan Tamil organizations and other people of the island. India is only trying to help them find a solution without interfering in the internal affairs of that country. She regretted that some Sri Lanka leaders have made a completely baseless and not very respsonsible statement against her personally and the government of Tamil Nadu. It came at a time when India was showing utmost restraint.

Earlier replying to points raised by members, Mr Mirdha said India has conveyed its serious concern about the induction of international intelligence services from Israel. In reply to a question Mr Mirdha said that the Human Rights Commission is already seized with the problem of ethnic killings in Sri Lanka. He made it clear that it was not India who raised the issue.

Gandhi Denies Interference

BK090350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] All-India Radio reported that the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has expressed deep concern and anguish over the developments in Sri Lanka. Speaking in the Rajya Sabha, Mrs Gandhi said the situation there is complex and called for utmost restraint. She said whatever action we take must help the Tamils and not lead to their annihilation. Everything possible is being done to help find a viable and acceptable solution to the ethnic problem.

She condemned the killings of innocent people. Stressing the need for a political solution, the prime minister said it has to be acceptable to the Sri Lankan Tamil Organizations and other people of the island. Mrs Gandhi said India is only trying to help them find a solution without interfering in the internal affairs of that country.

Earlier, in an identical statement in both houses of Parliament, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Ram Nivas Mirdha, said President Jayewardene has sent a message to Mrs Gandhi over the happenings in northern Sri Lanka.

Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG Interviews Indira Gandhi

AU071730 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 84 p 5

[Interview given by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Jozsef Gyorgy Farkas: "The Unity of India Cannot Be the Subject of Debate; Statement by Indira Gandhi for *NEPSZABADSAG*," — in New Delhi, date not given]

[Text] [Farkas] India's friends, including we Hungarians, are following the development, the shaping of the domestic position of the Republic of India with sincere interest. We are also aware of the difficulties and problems that arose recently in various regions of the country and primarily in the federal state of Punjab. What were the causes for this crisis, which has become widely known, and what motivating forces were behind it?

[Gandhi] It is difficult to give a categorical, a definite answer to this question. As is known, India is a vast country where diverse

customs, religions, and languages closely exist side by side. It is a fact that these phenomena also affect politics; certain forces also occasionally take advantage of our country's democratic system, inasmuch as they put these divisive factors into the service of their own political activity. Religious differences are given an important role in this. The method itself is not new in India. In the past, the colonizers also strove to pit various groups of the people against each other on religious and other grounds in order to make the achievement of our country's independence more difficult. We cannot forget economic reasons, either, for, as is known, the Punjab has developed into one of our most flourishing federal states, where agriculture, for instance, achieves outstanding results.

I must also note that we can encounter critical phenomena in other Indian states as well. In some respects, they are similar to each other in that, for instance, several opposition parties line up behind them without considering what lies behind the demands and where the fulfillment of various wishes would lead. The operation there of a party like the Akali Dal is one of the characteristics of Punjab local politics. It should be known that, for 3 years — when the Janata Party formed the central government in New Delhi — this party was a member of the local coalition government in Punjab. Two Akali Party ministers were included in the New Delhi central government as well. In these 3 years, they could have resolved, had they made a great effort, all the problems of interest to them, because governments of a similar disposition were in power not only in New Delhi, but also in the adjacent states — Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Haryana. However, they either did not even raise their problems: the problems around which the present crisis developed, or, if these problems were raised, they did not strive to resolve them at all in these 3 years. During this time, they adopted a document containing their demands and, because a leading Janata Party politician also participated in the meeting in question, they treated the matter later as though also the Janata Party had fully lined up in favor of the Akali Party's wishes.

We regard this matter as an attempt of certain elements to endanger also the unity and integrity of the country, because they aim at weakening the central leadership. Yet, all questions concerning the country's agriculture, industry, social provisions, and financial system must, under all circumstances, fall into the competence of the central government, because we, too, work in accordance with prearranged plans. However, if, meeting the demands that have been made, we were to place the economic and financial management of states fully in their hands, this would make impossible the fulfillment of the plans that serve the interests of the country as a whole, which have produced results in industrial development and other areas India can be justly proud of. It is another achievement of centralized planned management that we have succeeded in improving the position of the poorest strata of the people.

Of course, our planning is also aimed at reducing, commensurate with the possibilities, the difference among the country's areas that have diverse levels of development. This is not an easy task, because there are also very backward regions in India. Therefore, we must concentrate our attention particularly on these areas when we make decisions concerning the location of industry, or when we plan other investment projects. By so doing, we help poor peasants, agricultural workers, members of the most backward tribes, and the people belonging to the lowest castes alike. We create opportunities for them to work and, what is a particularly depressing problem in India, for highly qualified unemployed intellectuals. Of course, this program of ours cannot embrace and help all 700 million Indians at the same time. And, although we have succeeded in raising the standard of living of considerable numbers above the subsistance level, many more people are still in a very grave position. We can advance only one step at a time and must make allowances for immense time and effort in the course of the implementation of our plans, because, where there is no development, there is no demand for it, either. And where it has begun, there are, as a rule, greater expectations than possibilities. So much about the antecedents and the background.

[Farkas] What date can one actually regard as the beginning of the crisis' open emergence?

[Gandhi] As far as specific events are concerned, in 1980 we won the elections, although previously our adversaries were in power both in New Delhi and in the Punjab government. In the case of Punjab, our victory amounted to the fact that the majority of the Sikhs there did not vote for the Akali Party, but for our party. We still enjoy the support of this majority. However, Akali Dal, which is a party of a strong religious complexion, claims that its followers are "true Sikhs," that is, that those who do not follow this party are not decent Sikhs. Incidentally, we sporadically encounter similar problems in Hindu and Muslim religious circles as well.

The crisis began in 1981. At our first official meeting at that time, the Akali Party representatives mainly broached their religious desires. I agreed with most of them, but I had certain reservations as well. For instance, they wanted to set up a radio transmitter in the Golden Temple. I replied that we could not approve this, because we did not know for what purpose they intended to use it. However, we offered to broadcast their religious program with our transmitters directly from the Golden Temple, via the Jallandar transmitter, for a set duration of time. At that time, the Akali Party accepted this proposal. They also had other demands — most of which we agreed to. However, there were numerous requests which we could not fulfill. They requested, for instance, that we declare Amritsar to be a sacred city. It should be known that there are no sacred cities anywhere in India. If we permitted the founding of a sacred city by one religious community, then we would have to fulfill such a request by other religious groups — the Hindus and Muslims — as well. We have sacred places in the neighborhoods of some temples and we were not averse to this in this case, either.

However, it emerged during the talks that their real wishes centered on obtaining water and certain geographical areas. We were ready to discuss these wishes as well. Punjab demanded a great deal more of the water of the rivers it shares with other states than heretofore and, although this demand was very debatable, I proposed that we should treat it benevolently.

The position of the capital, Chandigarh, the capital of the states of Punjab and Haryana, was another essential subject of the dispute. I thought that Punjab could claim the entire city and, in

exchange, Haryana should receive two smaller areas. The Akali Dal rejected this solution. At this point, we proposed that they find a suitable solution among each other, or before the court. Matters came to a halt then and one could sense that, in this, extremists played the decisive role.

To be sure, while these discussions took place at state and legal forums, the activity of terrorists became increasingly evident. They entrenched themselves at the Golden Temple and committed assaults and fratricidal murders in succession. They robbed banks and bombed railroads. We called the attention of Akali Party leaders to the fact that these phenomena were making negotiations difficult, if not downright impossible. Their reply was that the two things had nothing in common with one another. Thus, the negotiations reached an impasse, although we were prepared to come to terms until the very last moment.

I presume that, at the beginning, the Akali Party leaders did not realize who was hiding at the Golden Temple, although this became clear when a Sikh policeman, who went there to pray, was shot when he finished his prayer. This was followed by numerous similar cases, to which innocent people fell victim.

[Farkas] It was widely discussed in recent months that foreign motivating forces were also behind Indian events. How do you see this side of the problem?

[Gandhi] As far as foreign countries are concerned, a considerable number of wealthy people of Sikh descent, who have adopted the citizenship of their host country, live in numerous countries, including the United States and Canada. The idea of separation, the establishment of an independent Sikh state, first emerged from these circles. Nobody voiced any such thing in India. No country can agree with such a demand. It is possible that they did not know what to do with their money, but, in any case, these Sikh groups abroad gave increasingly strong material support for those who had nothing better to do at home than to continue parroting that everything is bad around them, that they are being discriminated against, and so forth — and, of course, they kept constantly repeating this, because only thus did they obtain additional sums of money.

The question arises why these affluent Sikhs did not invest their money instead in Punjab, so that then they would have received incomes and would also have supported the area's development. And although we cannot positively prove it, we still have definite reason to suspect that certain foreign powers are playing a role in the creation of the current domestic policy crisis in Punjab, and also in other districts in India. We experienced this kind of thing when we were not yet independent and received one after the other the "good suggestions" that the different parts of India should proceed on the road to independence not together, but separately. These kinds of unity-breaking suggestions particularly strengthened after we achieved certain results in the implementation of our plans, but especially since I have been president of the Nonaligned Movement. I must add that we are experiencing this not only in India; I spoke with the departing envoy of an African country the other day and he informed me about the same extraordinary strong economic and political pressure his country has faced recently. We, Indians, in addition to the economic and political pressure, are also under military pressure, too, as we are experiencing hostile activity in the areas surrounding us, be it the waters of the Indian Ocean or certain neighboring countries. And we are facing all these problems at a time when the hardships of development in themselves are causing enough problems for our country.

[Farkas] How did Indian public opinion react to the terrorists' activity and to those measures that your government took to block the separatists' efforts?

[Gandhi] I can declare that, with the exception of the terrorists and several Akali Party politicians, both in Punjab and the entire country, the action in which we took a firm stand against the terrorists occupying the Golden Temple was received with agreement. Our society was rightly concerned that if the government were not able to control the situation, terrorism and separatism would spread all over India. The truth is that when we carried out the action, our Sikh citizens who belong to the Akali Party also accepted with relief that we had blocked the further raging of terrorism. As they said, they were living in fear day after day, not knowing when would they be killed for no reason. A woman from that area visited me and told me that her three sons were slaughtered in front of her eyes. We can imagine the terrible drama this woman went through. Her house was robbed, and she asked me to help her move to another place because by no means would she go back to her home.

I must add that certain disquieting rumors spread after the military action about "terrible destruction," or that certain terrorists succeeded in escaping. It is rather unfortunate that these rumors were also picked up by certain intellectual circles, though characteristically in circles which generally take a position against my government. Certain foreign newspapers also carried these rumors and blew them up, each in its own style. We also experience that in certain cases people are threatened, particularly policeman and officials, who were on our side, threats that the score will be settled with them, and if they escape, a way will be found to even the score with their relatives or friends. Thus, many among the Sikhs, although they agree with our stand against terrorism, still do not dare to openly voice their approval.

[Farkas] What steps are being taken by the Indian Government at present, and what are its long-term plans to defeat the crisis and ensure a lasting, satisfactory solution to the problem?

[Gandhi] Our most important task at present is to calm and help the people directly threatened. Different delegations from Punjab visit us daily. They inform us of their grievances and problems. This morning I received a group of lawyers composed of both Hindus and Sikhs. I asked them to sit down and sincerely debate among themselves those problems that are causing worry to the communities they represent. It is very important that they build bridges between them, since in Punjab there are both Hindus and Sikhs in almost every family. We would consider it a rather unfortunate development if the balance were broken in these very communities.

An additional problem is the fact that, as a result of the events, the economy, primarily foodstuffs production, was shaken to its foundations in Punjab, in this rich part of the country. Previously,

it was easy to find investors for the establishment of enterprises in Punjab, but the crisis has now also halted this process. Now, we, the government, have to dig in our pockets to support the peasants materially and to help industrial production. For this, a political decision must basically be made. It also unfortunate the opposition parties do not keep the interests of Punjab and the country in mind, but look to the coming elections; the only thought that preoccupies them is that it could be advantageous for my party if the situation improves. I can declare that we do not have such considerations. The only thing we keep in mind is how we can preserve the country's unity and integrity and resolve problems such as poverty, backwardness, and injustice, in no matter what form they are manifested. As for resuming negotiations with Akali Dal, I can say we are prepared to negotiate with anyone at any time, but the other side also must realize that the country's fundamental interest cannot be subject to disputes.

I would mention the issue of the restoration of the Golden Temple in this connection. There are Sikh groups of the opinion that work can begin only after the "strangers" — they mean the soldiers — leave this sacred place. Others do not want its restoration even afterwards, but would like to retain the damaged pilgrimage site as some kind of a memento. Since this would cause bitterness, we cannot agree to it, because, in our opinion, it was not our intervention that caused the damage that followed, but the fact that the terrorists turned the temple into their fortress. They established their quarters in it and kept their weapons in it. They themselves caused some of the damage by knocking embrasures into the walls. And I would remark that the central part of the temple, where the sacred books were kept, remained completely undamaged.

I attach great significance to the drive with the aim of restoring the temple on a voluntary basis. This is the movement called "Kar Sewa," [voluntary community service] which thousands of people have already joined, undertaking the job in the service of a good cause. Regrettably, the Akali Party is not yet participating in it. The opposition is trying to present this movement as an attempt to divide the Sikhs. We, on our part, regard it as a special kind of a breakthrough that can open a path to reconciliation and recovery.

[Farkas] Permit us, Madame Prime Minister, to ask you, availing ourselves of this opportunity, for your opinion on the development of Hungarian-Indian relations.

[Gandhi] I will gladly answer. Speaking of our relations, I will first single out economic cooperation. The joint committee set up in 1974 is doing a successful job in this respect, barter trade and joint ventures are becoming increasingly multifaceted. We hope that, as a result of the work of experts, Indian exports to Hungary will also further increase. We keep track of the fact as well that the implementation of 24 ventures is in progress with Hungarian participation in India at the moment, including ventures in, for instance, the joint incandescent lamp program of the Hindustan Machine Tools and Tungsram. However, the results of joint work are also positive in energy management and telecommunications. We must continue to advance on this track, for the benefit of both sides.

I am pleased to make use of this opportunity to send my best wishes to the Hungarian people, with whom we are linked by the bonds of mutual esteem and respect.

Editorial Views Chances of Peace in Gulf
GF041122 Karachi DAWN in English 31 Jul 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Gulf War: A Chance for Peace?"]

[Text] After about four years of futile and frustrating mediation attempts by a number of organisations and peace committees, signs from the Gulf indicate that Tehran and Baghdad may both be willing to some extent to consider the idea of ending the war. The statement by the speaker of the Iranian Majlis, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, that his country had delayed the threatened 'final' offensive in the southern front to give the latest peace move a chance to succeed, has given rise to the hope that a breakthrough may after all be possible. While there have been instances in the past when peace efforts that appeared to be going well were frustrated by the intransigent attitude of one or the other of the combatants, some of the latest developments seem more hopeful than the once before in that both sides have shown a degree of flexibility vis-a-vis the peace efforts.

The limited accord, reached in June between Iran and Iraq, to refrain from shelling each other's civilian targets continues to hold. This first positive development in the fratricidal war was followed by yet another reassuring move - Iran's offer to hold direct talks with the GCC states to prevent an escalation of the conflict. Coming in the wake of these developments, the statement by Seyyed Hashemi-Rafsanjani appears to be indicative of a new mood of conciliation in Tehran. Iraq, too, despite its continuing attacks on Iranian and naval targets, has from time to time indicated its willingness to end the war. Just this month, a government-sponsored international conference in Baghdad on the Gulf war issued a declaration of peace which called for the withdrawal of all forces to internationally recognised boundaries as the first step towards reaching a negotiated settlement.

Any attempt at achieving a cessation of hostilities should be welcomed and encouraged by the entire Muslim world. Not only has the war caused much damage and destruction to the two combatants but it has done tremendous harm to the cause of Islamic unity. More than 250,000 lives have already been lost and the cost in economic terms is incalculable. But despite the widespread destruction and bloodshed the two sides have wreaked on each other, neither is anywhere nearer its stated objective than it was when the conflict started. Indeed, it has long since been clear that neither side has the ability to achieve a decisive victory over the other.

For Iran the financial cost of the war has been tremendous. This, combined with its dwindling oil revenue, has meant scarcities in every sphere of life. The further fall in its oil exports - from 1.9 million barrels a day to an estimated 600,000 barrels - for the last three months, means that Iran will find it increasingly difficult to sustain its war efforts. Iran's problem is further compounded by the fact that since the American hostage crisis, it has been paying hard cash for all its international purchases, including arms. Under the circumstances it is unlikely to find creditors if the conflict continues.

Iraq, too, must be finding the going rough, particularly because its oil export was disrupted by the Iranians at the outset of the war. The debt Iraq has incurred is going to prove to be a cause of serious financial drain for years to come. Indeed, economic compulsions as much as military reality appear to be the factor that has compelled both Iran and Iraq to review their positions on the conflict. But whatever the reason behind the change, it is at the moment immaterial. Right now it is imperative for the peacemakers to seize the chance offered by the new turn in the Gulf situation and step up their efforts to bring the two sides to the negotiating table. Even if they succeed in achieving a partial agreement, a giant step will have been taken towards eventual peace.

Advisory Council Delegation Returns From PRC
BK071622 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The 15-member Majlis-i-Shoora [Federal Advisory Council] delegation led by its chairman, Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, returned to Islamabad after a 9-day visit to China. Talking to newsmen, the leader of the delegation said the Chinese president, Mr Li Xiannian, during his talks with the delegation assured full support to Pakistan in economic and other fields. The Chinese president supported Pakistan's stand on the Afghan issue and expressed his sympathies with the Afghan refugees. Khwaja Mohammad Safdar said the Chinese president has conveyed a message of good wishes for President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He also prayed for the success of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in dealing with internal and external affairs.

He said the delegation also met the president of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Madame Zhou Enlai, and discussed matters of mutual interest. He said he was extremely satisfied with the visit of the delegation which, he said, will contribute to strengthening relations between the two countries.

Large Oil Reserve Found in Multan District
GF071727 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Aug 84 p 12

[Text] Lahore, Aug 3 — A large oil reserve has been found at Nandpur, near Kabirwala in the Multan district.

This is the fifth place after Dhornal (in Potohar region), Leghari, Tajedi, and Tando Adam where oil has been struck during the last six months. The find has been made as a result of the increased activities of the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC).

The Ministry for Petroleum is at present busy in calculating daily output and evaluating the quality of the Nandpur crude, after which the government will make a formal announcement in regard to the discovery of the oil reserve, hopefully in the next few days.

SRI LANKA

Foreign Minister on Madras Airport Bombing

BK081239 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Mr A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs, informed the parliamentary group meeting today on the circumstances which led to the death of 24 Sri Lankans following a bomb blast at the Madras airport. The foreign minister said in parliament that the 24 Sri Lankans who died in the Meenambakkam Airport blast were innocent victims of terrorists who have resorted to violence and terror in Sri Lanka and abroad. He expressed the hope that the international community would take serious note of the trials and tragedies of the Sri Lankan people who are undergoing as a result of the activities of the terrorists who had sought to destabilize and destroy one of the oldest democracies in the Third World. [sentence as heard]

He said the terrorists have disturbed and dismantled the economic development which the government had been following with careful approach and planning during the last 8 years, which had caused Sri Lanka a coveted position of being looked up to as a model for Third World countries. Quoting the Indian tourism and civil aviation minister, Mr Hameed said that the Meenambakkam explosion had taken away the lives of 29 persons and injured 38 persons. Of the 29 dead, 24 were Sri Lankans, and of the injured, 6 were Sri Lankans. Of the 24 Sri Lankans who have died, 18 were females and 6 males, and of this, 21 were Sinhalese and 3 were Tamils.

Mr Hameed expressed on behalf of the government his deepest sympathies to those Sri Lankan and Indian families. He said that he did not want to say anything further on this subject since an inquiry had been ordered.

Delhi Reports on Situation in Northern Areas

BK090353 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Eighty people are reported to have been killed in northern Sri Lanka during the last 4 days. According to agency reports, security forces have stepped up mopping-up operations, and the Tamil extremists struck back in retaliation. The worst affected area is the coastal town of Velvettithurai, which remains cordoned off by the Armed Forces. Most of the inhabitants have moved to schools and temples in neighboring villages. Residents of Jaffna reported that the provincial capital is a dead city, and the stillness is broken only by security gunfire or bomb explosions.

Government sources yesterday claimed that the situation is under control. The Tamils have, however, complained that the Armed Forces were shooting at civilians and [word indistinct] away the youths.

The secretary general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, Mr Amirthalingam, has rushed to the troubled province from Colombo. He appealed to President Jayewardene to immediately release over 1,000 youths taken into custody. These youths are innocent and are to appear for school and college examinations starting soon, he added.

AFP: Separatists Attack Two More Jaffna Banks

BK091159 Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT 9 Aug 84

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpt] Colombo, Aug 9 (AFP) — Tamil separatists attacked two more state banks in the northern city of Jaffna early today amid reports of a news blackout on a major counter-insurgency drive by security forces in Sri Lanka's troubled north. Reports from residents and correspondents said shooting was heard in Jaffna town after the attacks on the banks, suggesting that security forces were engaging suspected militants.

Police sources here later confirmed this morning's attacks, saying two branches of the people's bank were broken into by armed gangs who stole safes containing four guns. It was the fifth straight day of separatist violence in the north — including attacks on banks, police stations and state institutions — with authorities reporting six deaths among security forces and at least 26 among suspected Tamil militants.

Official sources dismissed as "not correct" a report in the *SUN* newspaper today that some 70 militants had been killed over the past two days.

Meanwhile a news blackout appears to have been clamped on a major drive against the separatists by the security forces. Correspondents found it impossible to contact Jaffna by telephone and police headquarters here refused to comment on the reported combined operation by government troops in the northern areas.

But National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali has scheduled a news conference for tomorrow morning giving credence, according to some informed sources, that a major operation was on. Today, most shops in Jaffna put up their shutters and transport was severely curtailed, the reports said.

Meanwhile an official source today denied foreign press reports that thousands of ethnic Tamils fleeing the troubled north were arriving in the southern India town of Dhanushkodi. "We deny this story of a mass movement to India. There is no evidence to suggest this," added the source, who refused to be named.

Authorities were not available for comment on reports that some 300 people rounded up in the sweep by government forces in the north earlier this week were ferried last night to Kalutara, 43 kilometers (26 miles) south of Colombo. Most of them were said to be youths and were expected to be questioned on any possible connection with militant groups.

The *SUN* newspaper also reported that militants had abducted a doctor in Jaffna and taken him to a hideout to treat wounded colleagues. The doctor was said to have been released later after treating four wounded persons.

Khomeyni Addresses Officials in Jamaran 9 Aug

LD091156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From the headlines]

[Text] The president, the chairman of the State Supreme Court, the prime minister and a number of civil and military officials met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran this morning.

During this meeting, while expressing congratulations to all the world Muslims on the anniversary of the birth of Imam Reza, the imam of the nation said:

Two issues make us sorry; one is that since the early days of Islam — especially in the lifetime of the Prophet, God's blessings be upon him and his kin, and the pure imams, peace be upon them — they [unspecified] did not let the Islamic government take a desirable form. The other is that they did not let the imams show their knowledge and interpret the Koran, this store of knowledge, for us.

He said: The Koran is at present hidden behind a veil. We should be sorry that we do not have access to the Koran. The present interpretations written now are not interpretations of the Koran; they are translations that smell of the Koran.

Pointing out the extensive world propaganda against the Islamic Republic that blames everything that happens on Iran, he said: Whenever there is corruption in the world, they announce that Iran has a hand in it. Something happens in the Suez Canal,and they say that Iran has done it. They engage in propaganda against Islam and Iran day and night. Although we have fewer allies in the world than the number of our fingers, the concept of Islam has reached as far as the White House, the Kremlin, Latin America, and Africa. Those who do not believe in Islam have been forced to acknowledge Islam.

He stressed: The clergy, the Friday imams, Majlis deputies and all the authorities should unite to take the Islamic Republic to its destination. It is good to mention faults, but not good to raise a hue and cry and seek revenge. In our dealings, we should consider Islam, lest, God forbid, the Islamic Republic is damaged.

Stressing the need for the Armed Forces and the [Revolution Guards] Corps to stay away from political groups, he said: It is not proper for the Guards to take sides. The issue of the elections and the Majlis proceedings do not concern the Corps. Those issues would prevent the Corps and the Armed Forces from performing their main duty.

Referring to Saddam Husayn's remarks that Iraq can destroy Khark Island whenever it wants, the leader of the revolution said: That miserable man, if given a chance, would destroy not only Khark Island, but Tehran too. But, he cannot; he has been slapped in the face. Iraq is at present in chaos. It is no longer clear that the big powers attach any value to him now.

Addressing those who are abroad and harboring vain hopes, he said: Those who have gone abroad and set their hopes on nothing, did not understand the Islamic Republic and the Iranian nation. If they had, they would not be where they are today. The Islamic Republic does not depend on individuals. Thank God, the Islamic Republic is as strong as ever, and our nation if awake.

Subsidiary Oil Platform Hit; Ship Attack Unconfirmed

LD091046 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 9, IRNA — Iraq air raided 'Foruzan' subsidiary platform in the Persian Gulf at 05:35 a.m. local time (02:05 GMT) Thursday, the War Information Headquarters announced today. The announcement further added that the subsidiary oil platform was set on fire due to the attack but was immediately extinguished, with only minor damages.

The War Information Headquarters also announced that no reports about an Iraqi attack on any ship in the Persian Gulf had so far been confirmed, adding that the Iraqi regime had possibly imagined its attack against 'Foruzan' subsidiary oilplatform as an attack on a ship.

Radio Sot-al-Jamahir quoting an Iraqi military spokesman Thursday morning announced an alleged attack by Iraq's fighters against a ship in the Persian Gulf.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,813

LD081628 Tehran IRNA in English 1616 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 8, IRNA — The artillery fire of the Islamic combatants in the Marivan operational region silenced the Iraqi guns there Tuesday, said the 1,813th Joint Staff communique Wednesday.

The Iranians' fire also destroyed seven Iraqi positions of heavy and light weapons, an anti-aircraft gun and a mortar launcher. Also over 50 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, added that communique.

In Piranshah, Hajj 'Umran and Sar Dasht fronts, sporadic fire was traded between the two sides.

In the western fronts, the Islamic combatants controlled the movements of the enemy patrol units as well as returning enemy fire.

It added that in the same area, the Islamic combatants destroyed some enemy bunkers and observation posts, 17 heavy weaponry positions and three light and heavy vehicles killing or wounding at least 15 Iraqi troops.

In the southern fronts sporadic fire was exchanged, being more intense in Kut-e-Savar-i and Sharian areas.

In the Arvand River area the Gendarmerie forces destroyed ten enemy weaponry positions, a vehicle equipped with 106-mm gun and also killed four enemy soldiers.

The Iraqi long-range fire damaged 11 homes and the hospital in Abadan's residential areas causing fire in a sector during Tuesday.

Combatants Depart for Fronts

LD090908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Continuing the presence of various selfless hezbollahi of our Islamic nation at the battlefronts against the Zionist enemy, during the past 2 days a large group of self-sacrificing combatants of the mobilization forces and members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from the provinces of Bushehr, Hormuzgan, Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad, Fars, Khorasan and Esfahan, and the cities of Hamadan and Borujen, left for the fronts after enthusiastic ceremonies and warm send-offs amid the cries of anti-infidel slogans by the heroic population of their cities.

Also, as a continuation of these selfless acts, more than 1,200 dear servicemen from the Hamzeh 21st Division left for the battlefronts following departure ceremonies.

Airbus Hijackers Surrender in Rome; Passengers Freed

GF090554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The hijackers of the Iranian airbus of the Islamic Republic of Iran which was commandeered on its domestic flight from Tehran to Shiraz the day before yesterday, surrendered last night to Italian authorities. All passengers on the aircraft were set free.

The authorities of the Islamic Republic Civil Aviation has announced that these passengers will be brought back to our country at the first opportunity.

AFP: Hijackers 'Iranian Teenagers'

NC082242 Paris AFP in English 2154 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Rome, Aug 8 (AFP) — Two hijackers of an Iranian airliner who surrendered here today and released 294 passengers and 11 crew unharmed were tonight identified as Iranian teenagers.

The Iranian airbus, hijacked on an internal flight in Iran, had arrived at Rome's Ciampino Airport early in the day, after stops in Manama and Cairo.

A few hours later the hijackers released 123 passengers — mostly women and children — after Italian negotiators refused to refuel the plane unless this was done. They surrendered later after realizing, according to an Italian government spokesman, that their demands would not be met.

Identity papers on the two, who were detained after questioning at Regina prison here, identified them as Hossein Eftekhari, 18, and Mohsem Rahgohzar, 17, both of Tehran, police said.

But their earlier claim to be members of the main Iranian opposition movement, the people's Mojahedin-e Khalq, was denied in Paris by the organization's head, Mas'ud Rajavi.

He said the Mojahedin-e Khalq "have never, and will never carry out this sort of action." But he called on Italy to give the teenagers political asylum, saying "if they are sent back to Iran, they are certain to be executed."

The passengers and crew were to be flown back to Tehran Thursday morning, police said.

Musavi Sees Hijacking Linked to Pilgrimage

LD081235 Tehran IRNA in English 1230 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 8, IRNA — The hijacking of the commandeered Iranian airbus on domestic flight Tuesday night, more than anything else was related to the role of Iran in the hajj pilgrimage, said Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi here today.

The prime minister who was speaking after a Cabinet ministers session told IRNA that the incident rather than being related to the recently hijacked Air France Boeing-737, was connected to the crucial role of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the upcoming hajj pilgrimage ceremonies.

Another reason, he added, was rooted in the confrontation of the world oppressive powers and France in particular, with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He further added "we have stated that it cannot be so that a plane is hijacked in the Middle East and in our revolutionary country, and yet air routes of the whole world remain safe."

The prime minister also said that terrorism could not be confined to one part of the world alone. Such actions are supported by the West and France and the U.S. in particular, and throughout the world, he said. Such measures, before inflicting any damage on us, are harmful to the world powers.

The prime minister concluded, "We are strong and have learned ways of encountering such moves.

Majlis Byelections Set for 9 August

LD081339 Tehran IRNA in English 1310 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 8 IRNA — Interior Ministry's elections headquarters announced Wednesday that byelections will be held Thursday in 12 constituencies for electing 19 deputies for the Majlis's second term.

An Interior Ministry official told IRNA Wednesday that the byelections will be held in Esfahan for the five deputies; Shiraz, for three deputies, Qaem-shahr for two; and Khomeyni-Shahr, Faridan, Darab, Jiroft, Noor, Amol, Behshahr, Shahryay, and Kuhdasht of Lorestan each for one deputy.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on University System

LD081418 Tehran IRNA in English 1350 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran, Aug 8, IRNA — The Majlis spekaer, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaking to a group of members of the university jihad council here Tuesday, said that this institution, like other revolutionary bodies, has been the source of scientific achievements based on Islamic principles.

Further, he told the visitors who had called on the Majlis speaker on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the institution, the Iranian universities were still far from the set objectives, which was natural. Fundamental changes need a long period of time and the Iranian institutions of higher education were going through a transitional period.

The Majlis speaker further reiterated that the quality of education in the universities must develop further. On the academic stuff of the universities, he said that those who are scientifically qualified must not be purged. For instance, he stressed, if a professor with a certain ideology, who is capable of teaching and does not abuse the existing freedom, he should be allowed to work.

If all those with a certain ideology or background are purged, he said, definitely most of unviersities would have to be closed down. By the same token, if a project, such as road or dam building must be suspended because of the background of its contractor, an injustice has been done to the people and the revolution, Hashemi-Rafsanjani added.

However, in case a university professor gets engaged in devious activities, he must be stopped, he told the visitors. He further rejected the idea of separating male and female students in university classes and added that Imam Khomeyni was outraged with such a notion. They can both study alongside one another, he said, adding that ethical values should be observed.

At the end of his speech the Majlis speaker said that research works at the universities should be promoted.

OPEC Delegation Members Comment Upon Arrival

LD081558 Tehran IRNA in English 1547 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 8, IRNA — An OPEC delegation composed of oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the Algerian oil minister, Belkacem Nabi, and the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, Arturo Hernandez, arrived in Tehran at 13:45 hours local time (10:15 GMT), and were welcomed at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport by Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi and other officials of the ministry.

The trip of the delegation to Iran is in conformity with the decision made in the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna, concerning the dispatches of the OPEC delegations to the oil-producing countries and talks with their officials. The subject of talks will centre around issues related to oil market, oil prices and production.

The U.A.E. oil minister told IRNA upon his arrival that the objectives of the trip was to hold talks with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is one of the founding members of OPEC and one of its staunchest supporters.

He further added that the delegation would have the opportunity to become familiar with the stances of Iran on the current status of OPEC, as well as oil prices, oil market and production.

The Algerian oil minister, speaking to IRNA, said that the trip aimed at holding talks with Iranian officials and becoming further acquainted with the views on oil-related issues.

He described the situation in the oil market as stable, in spite of present attempts being made to damage OPEC. In order to protect interests of the oppressed nations, he stressed, achievements of OPEC should be supported.

The Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, interviewed by IRNA said that at present, OPEC was facing problems and the member countries of the organisation should be obliged to protect it and defend its unity.

He further adds that since both Iran and Venezuela were founding members of the organisation, now there was a possibility to further strengthen the mutual relations for the benefit of both the nations.

The Iranian oil minister Mohammad Gharazi, commenting on the visit to Iran of the OPEC delegation, said that it was decided in the Vienna conference of OPEC that the OPEC oil ministers should visit the member countries and hold talks with the heads of these countries on oil-related issues, including its price, market and level of production. The trip of the delegation is in line with his decision, Gharazi added.

Similar delegations have travelled to the U.A.E., Nigeria and Gabon.

Meet Khamene'i, Depart

GF090914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] According to our correspondent, an OPEC delegation comprised of the oil ministers of the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, and Venezuela who are visiting Tehran on behalf of OPEC, held talks with President Khamene'i. Also present were Mr Gharazi, minister of oil; the undersecretary of international affairs of the Ministry of Oil; the ambassador of Algeria; the charges d'affaires of the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela in Iran; and the ambassador of the Islamic Republic in the United Arab Emirates.

One of the ministers of the three oil-exporting countries began by offering the greetings of the presidents of their own countries. He submitted a detailed report to the president of our country on OPEC's current situation. The UAE oil minister, the leader of the delegation, said: This organization, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has been able to achieve the big victory of obtaining a fair price for oil. He added that Iran is one

of the founders of OPEC and we hope that it will now play a bigger role in this organization. The UAE oil minister added that the colonial countries try to take advantage of every opportunity to strike at OPEC, one of the most important organizations of the Third World. We must stand together against them and resist their pressure. In conclusion, he requested that the president of our country announce his support for OPEC in order to give more credence to the decisions taken by this organization.

President Khamene'i, offering reciprocal thanks for the warm and sincere greetings of the presidents of the UAE, Algeria, and Venezuela, said: We welcome every effort to resist force and always support every word which help to unite the oppressed countries. Mr Khamene'i added: We confirm that OPEC has enemies. We must identify these enemies who are waiting and looking for the moment when this transient torch in the countries which produce it may blow out. They are determined to take away this capital from the clutches of the deprived nations in any way they can. We have no doubt that with complete unity and with farsightedness and planning we can forestall these plots.

The president of our country said: We have said several times and we stress the fact today also that we must insist on and persist in raising the price to a suitable level. In conclusion, while referring to the fact that Iran despite all its difficulties has safeguarded the prestige and status of OPEC, Mr Khamene'i stressed that in order to safeguard the power of OPEC, it befits OPEC to safeguard the price of oil. We hope that with unity and cooperation among all OPEC members, this power will be safeguarded.

The oil ministers of Venezuela, Algeria, and the UAE left Tehran last night. They were seen off by Mr Gharazi, the oil minister, and the ambassadors of the abovementioned countries, as well as some members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to IRNA, Mr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the oil minister of the UAE, before leaving Tehran said that their meeting with the high-ranking Iranian authorities, especially with his excellency the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has enabled them to understand the basic point that the Iranian authorities know full well the difficulties facing the oil market. The president of the Islamic Republic has announced Iran's full support to OPEC. This has given great hope and encouragement to the members of this organization. Al-'Utaybah added: After the important talks of this delegation with the high-ranking Iranian authorities and with all the member countries of OPEC, decisions will be taken to hold a meeting of the oil ministers of OPEC in the near future. He added that it is quite possible that this meeting may take place during the beginning of the month of Mehr [23 September to 22 October].

In conclusion, the UAE oil minister, while thanking the Iranian oil minister for taking a just stand toward supporting the unity of the oil exporting countries, expressed optimism on the future of this organization and hoped that the future of the oil market will improve.

Mr Mohammad Gharazi, oil minister of Iran, while referring to the results obtained in the talks of the three OPEC oil ministers, said: In pursuance of the decision of the last OPEC conference about the meetings of the delegations of oil ministers of the member countries with the presidents of the member countries, the oil ministers of the three countries arrived Tehran yesterday and met the president of the Islamic Republic. Mr Gharazi said it has been known for some time that through the efforts of the enemies of OPEC inside and outside this organization the oil market would become stagnant. During the last 3 weeks the oil market has faced a very unsettled situation; oil prices in the free oil markets have fallen below the official and nonofficial markets. Iran has often said that it will leave no stone unturned in safeguarding OPEC and bringing OPEC member countries closer together.

In regard to the present oil production quota for Iran and the decision which has been taken in this respect, the Iranian oil minister said: In the London conference, Iran agreed to lower its oil production quota from 3.2 million barrels per day to 2.4 million. This was done to strengthen the world oil market. Even now Iran is inclined toward this possibility. Mr Gharazi added that the Islamic Republic of Iran is against supplying unlimited and uncalculated oil to the world market. For some time it has lowered its oil production toward this end. OPEC wants sacrifices today; we announce that 10 percent of all the oil output of OPEC is exported by Iran which is a (?fixing) level. In our view, joint efforts by all OPEC member countries may prove effective. Mr Gharazi said that we never favor reducing oil prices and we believe that the level of production should be controlled further. In conclusion, the oil minister of our country said the visit of the three oil ministers to Iran was necessary and important and in the course of this visit they have come to understand the stand taken by Iran in connection with the sale and price of oil and also have come to understand the support of the Islamic Republic for this organization.

Kuwaiti Government Continues To Expel Iranians

GF081855 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the Government of Kuwait, continuing belligerent acts against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, expelled another 21 Iranian nationals and 1 Lebanese national from Kuwait yesterday. These persons arrived at Genaveh and Bushehr ports in Iran and have been received at the refugee camp.

Beirut Paper: Khomeyni Makes Out Will

NC091026 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 6-12 Aug 84, p 31

[Text] Iran's ruler Ayatollah Khomeyni has made his will, the text of which (some 30 pages) he has been at pains to keep a closely-guarded secret.

In it he insists on the continuation of Iran's present internal arrangements and its stance towards the outside world, dwelling particularly on the need to obtain compensation from Iraq for starting the war and on the necessity of ousting the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn.

Khomeyni is said to believe that if the terms of the will became widely known before his death, it would become the subject of controversy, which would greatly weaken its impact.

Correction: 'Musavi Denies Suez Mining'

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Musavi Denies Suez Mining at Press Conference" published in the 8 August South Asia *DAILY REPORT* on pages I 2 and I 3:

Paragraph two make read:[Question] In reference to the social problems that are facing the government today which tend to restrict its scope and weaken its efforts — as noted by you recently — what do you propose to do in light of the votes you received at yesterday's Majlis session, and how will you go about dealing with these problems so that no step is taken that may weaken the government? (supplying indistinct question)

Paragraph three, line nineteen make read///of the govern ment. We do not have the motives that I mentioned above, but at times these rivalries may create a situation where we would find ourselves serving the superpower interests. So, this problem in Iran must be solved. The free atmosphere that we have achieved through the revolution for establishing an Islamic rule must be cherished and we must not do anything that, God forbid, should please our enemies.

However, now that the government has been formed and has been strongly supported by the Majlis, and now that the government is tackling internal and external problems with confidence and has gained much ground, it should be realized that all should help and cooperate with the government. By helping, we do not mean that all should comment on the government, but rather that all should show deference to the government as an agent that serves the people. This deference may take the shape of either criticism or praise for, let us say, the unknown soldiers that work within the executive system and are doing their duty. In government we have agencies that deal with water resources, oil, foreign affairs, internal security, (?social service), health, and other things. It is natural that the various departments should expect to hear words of praise and appreciation for their efforts. I believe that all humans are capable of showing such appreciation and that all those who deal with executive problems hunger for appreciation as well as expecting some strictures as well. We hope that this trend will continue to exist in our society, in our media, and among our supporters and opponents both inside and outside the country.

[Question] The recent developments concerning relations with the European countries and Japan have created some doubts regarding the government's objectives about the renewal of these relations. Please tell us — in light of our present economic and social system and the contacts which the government has preserved from the past which have not given the expected results — what difference these renewed relations with Japan and Europe are expected to bring. This question is being asked in light of the government's "Neither East nor West" policy. Is Europe excluded from the American imperialism or from the general system of imperialism? Does this "Neither East nor West" policy have a geographical meaning or an ideological scope?

[Musavi] Although this question requires a multifaceted answer, I believe it can also be answered by the newspapers and journals, and in good television programs if tackled in some detail. One point that is very important for us is that when we engage in a political action, we should know the basis of that action and the point of view from which it should be approached. The point of view from which we approach the matter is very important because it can determine the implications of what we are doing. If the spirit of "Neither East nor West" is our basis of action, then we should see whether this slogan has been rightly followed. As I cannot go into details of the matter at this time, I will just refer to one example here and hope that we can take up the matter again at some other time. The example I mention is this nonsense about human rights. Human rights have one meaning in the European context. If we look at its historical and philosophical background, we will see a connection with the old Greco-Roman values that appear in the European civilization. We do not agree with this nonsense regarding human rights touted by the Western culture. For us, people have different values. However, humanitarianism, even if it evolved from Greek philosophy, is being grossly misused. It is a cover for furthering the imperialist policies and criminal actions of the West, which is led by the United States. Interference is carried on in the name of helping freedom strugglers; they claim that they want to help the oppressed against exploitation by certain states and nations. It is under the cover of spreading this pseudo-civilization that crimes are carried out against the Third World countries. Human rights is a cover to hide the bloody claws of the United States and other imperialists.

[Question] At the Majlis...(supplying previously omitted indistinct passages.)